# FRANCE.

The Commune Stronghold-The Republic's Headquarters-The German Camp.

### A PICTURE OF PARIS.

The Deep Reds, Furious Women, Barricaded Streets and Desecrated Churches.

## ORIGIN OF FRENCH DISASTERS.

Miserable Organization and Wretched Condition of the Army.

THE GERMAN CAMP AT ROUEN.

Sentiments of the Officers and Men of the Army of Occupation.

The following letters from the HERALD correspond ents in Paris, Versailles and Rouen will, we feel assured, be read with interest, from the fact that they will enable the general reader to form a fair estimate of the existing state of affairs at these three points.

PARIS.

Terrible Shadows of the Past-Deep Reds-Furious Women — Deserted Streets — Dese-crated Churches — Monster Barricades of Crime-The Birthplace of Comedy Becomes the Scene of Tragedy. PARIS, April 17, 1871.

A year ago you would hardly have grasped the idea that Paris could look poor. The palace-like houses, the brilliant shops, the model tollettes glittered before you-the very luxury of luxury was there-gayety was to Paris like a second atmospheric air. But now, would you take a walk through Paris THE CHANGE OF SCENE?

Through a long maze of years history seems to have buried you back into the Reign of Terror. Here we have once more-like vehement governors and the scared trembling governed-the furious women of the first revolution, the grim reds. Even the old cry has cropped up ngain, "A Versailles ! A Versailles ! All r und about the spring air is full of the heavy thunder of the cannous. Not long ago, when the slege was over; when the city had rest from the crashing Prussian shells and the hoarse rattle of ar-Bery; when the darkness of the night was at last unprofaned by the strife of man, and the flash of death ceased to mock the solemn majesty of the stars above-not long ago the restful stillness, after that long horror, seemed to all Paris such precious repose. Now must the awful sound burst forth again and "Frenchmen be to Frenchmen more hateful than the foe." Come through the streets; see many HOUSES ARR DESERTED.

Look at that church. It is plundered of its treasures, its priests are prisoners or lying dead. Look at that great house, which has the air of just having come up after the deluge; that belongs to Prince Pierre Bonaparte. All his furniture has been carried off; what could not be taken is destroyed. The fifty National Guards who now go about making regulartions, instead of the "two unlans," have visited bere. Do you see the shops of the money changers ! They are still half open, but the money has disappeared. So with the bankers. There are counting houses open, out nothing visible to count. Food still you see in the shops, but it is getting dearer and dearer, and the money to buy it is failing ter-ribly. No smart bonnets in the streets now you seebonnets at all. Bonnets are signs of aristocracy. Nothing is seen on the female head but capor handkerchiefs. What a time for the milliners! They must wish the bonnets rouges decapitated.

THE STREETS. you see, are in a strange condition. Horses are to make up a cavalry regiment; but the cavaliers did not manage very well, and most of the horses have found their way to Versatiles. The traffic is impeded in many places of great barricades; not the usual style of neterogeneous matter heaped together, but great trenches dug across the road, and the earth thrown up to form a rampart. THE RUB RIVOLI cannot be crossed by the public at all. There is an enormous barricade between it and the Place de la Concorde.

Down the rue royale

pown the rue royale

you can pass on foot if you like, for the pavement
is free, but the road is also closed by one of these
monster barricades. Through the impeded streets it
is difficult to reach the

CHAMPS ELYSKES,
but come there and see the curious thousands assembled to watch the civil war with their own eyes.
There stands the

There stands the civil war with their own eyes. There stands the Several shells have burst against it, not without damage to its sculptured glories. France should guard these bestried triumpins, for, alasi she is not going the way to work to get fresh, living ones. In the distance you may see ladies directing their syeglasses toward the Arcu and watching for what may next occur. These Paristennes have "supped so full of horrors" lately that their mental direction must be much impaired. The women are very florce, some of them; they are perhaps reviving the race that watched the guillotine and counted the heads that led hike antonin leaves. It was the

race that watched the guthothe and counted the heads that fell like autumn leaves. It was the worken of the REDS that revived the old outery, "Let us march to Versunles." Just as it was the women of the first republic who began it. There is a woman, it is said, in the Sixty-first battation, who has slain many gendames and police agents. A vivandere of the Sixty-eighth battation was killed by the splinter of shell; another was wounded, went away and had her wound dissied, and then returned again to her post; another of these women was the last warner of the plateau Chatilion. It was the DAMES DES HALLES who rescued the Abbé Simon, the popular preacher of the Church St. Eustache, near the markets. They rose in great wrain, these stailwart women, and threatened to storm the Prefecture if their clerical friend were not set free, and set free he was. The wife of the So-cailed "General" Eunes is another valuant lady. She never left her hisband's side all through the figuring. Well, strange times always produce strange folks.

\*Now follow me further, and visit the scene of a tragedy whose dreadful details are still fresh. We leave the champs Elysées, we ellow our way out of the section, excited, mournful crowd; we turn from the neighborhood nearest the criming and flashing of the fight, come past the barricades, climb over oostacles, pass by the great cannon, out of the midst of the city, and come into the neighborhood of lighter and roomier suburban life. Come with me behind

miss of the city, and come into the neighborhood of lighter and roomier suburban kfe. Come with me behind

Montmarker,

to the Rue des Rosiers. It does not look by any means like a tragical scene. You go up the little stony road, that has almost a flavor of the country mouth. All seems very quiet and commonplace. Higher up the screet is larger, and tents become visible. We are coming upon an ENCAMPAINT OF NATIONAL GUARDS.

Little suburban houses of the villa-nous kind stand on either side. Fresenny we reach a porticolal large porticolading to a house not to be seen from the street. Soldiers are leaning and smoking here and there; a sentry stands before the door. We give by him like the wind and enter a house now famous—or infamous—

Where a dreadful deed has of late been committed. It is a petty little noise, of only two stories till this last terrible story was added); it belonged to M. Soribe. The light, alry rooms; the mowered paters, the whole look of the place, make it a sort of light comedy house, fit for a light comedy writer. Yet here was the meeting place of the Central Committee. It was here the hi-fated Generals Lecomic and Thomas were adjudged to death: it was in the garden—down these three steps, out into the mild spring evening air.

THE GARDEN IN THE RUB DES ROSIERS

is one of two-e stereotyped gardens found in the oniskirts of great towns. Clemans grew on trelliswork, and other simple plants were there; but the furious crowd that three weeks ago rushed in to witness and to perpetrate a deed of blood have tramped down all the trimness and destroyed almost every plant. Some lime trees, still leafless, stand derk against the twilight sky. An iron rail benind them suders the eye to wander to a far off prospect of smiling valleys and great factory chimness, rishing tal and grim. Fields there are far away, already beginning. As it were, to float out into the evening mist. Some soldiers are joking in the garden, some officers taking a turu in it. Did they see, have they forzotten, what happened here no

There is something to remind them of it. sierc, at the end of the garden, is

A BLACKENED WALL,

with marks of bullets on it. There were the victures set up to be shot; there were the corpses, left in their hideous ghastliness two nights and days. Here, where we are standing, Lecomte made a frantic rush for the gate; here cruel hands shatched him back to death. Along this place he was dragged up to the wall, sobbling out some piteous complaint about his children. At the wall there the sergeant scenarcy and, without completing the phrase, discharged his rise into his victim's breast. With his back against the wall the standen old republican, Thomas, glared full upon his enemies and cast their cowardice in their teeth before he fell, raising his arm as they fired to shield his head. Look! you can see the place, close by that peach tree trained against the wall. Do you see that white glimmer in the iwlight? Ever repairing, ever restoring nature has scattered delicate peach blossoms over the dreadful spot. Those flowers here! Does it not seem strange?

It is growing darker, darker, and the distance is drowned in shade. Far off the thrill of the artillery grows fainter. The night is coming on i let us hasien away, for surely if any place is haunted this must be.

Here, where we are standing, Lecomte made a francian days.

ROUEN.

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ROUEN.

Normandy—Both Officers and Men Longing to Go Home—Prussian Officers Visiting Engling—Caused in the German Camp—Thiers? Pass—cassed in the German Camp—Thiers? Pass—cassed in the German Camp—Thiers? Pass—and Refugees from Paris.

ROURN, April 15, 1871.

The Prussians have no intention of interiering in the matter of this family brawi between Paris and Versailles. Everything that has been said to the contrary notwithstanding, you may rest assured that the military authorities have no ambition what-sever of being mixed up with the interest aringements of Frauce, and as for the military authorities have no ambition. The contrary is

### VERSAILLES.

The Origin of French Disasters-Miserably Organized Commissariat-No Organization, No Discipline-Comparison with the Prussian System—The People Deserting Paris— How They Get Away—Ill-Treatment of an American Gentleman.

VERSAILLES, April 20, 1871. I have just returned from a tour of inspection of all the military posts between Versailles and Bougival, and I have gained the conviction that, despite of severe lessons received during the late war, the military authorities of France remain unwilling to profit by experience. Having spent much time with the contending armies, and having witnessed much hard fighting on both sides, I felt naturally a desire to inquire into the causes that led to the defeat of the French armies. As a result of my investigations I am enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction,

THE ORIGIN OF THE FRENCH DISASTERS can be traced in the majority of cases to the miserable condition of the commissariat department and to the utter want of system in connection with that branch of the service. A second, not less serious fault, arises from the fact that there is a lack of confidence between officers and men, and vice versa. Officers are habitually absent from their regiments, and the responsibility of caring for the welfare of the men is, as a rule, left to the judgment of subordinates. As for

THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT,

I only need to look around the streets of Versailles. Several hundred one-horse carts are constantly going up and down the avenues leading to the stores situated in the Rue de la Pompe and at the railroad depot. On sundry occasions I made it a specialty to examine those caris, but you can hardly find one out of ten that bears inspection The vehicles are all more or less in a dilapidated condtion; there is scarcely one without some detect or other. The horses hitched to these carts ought to attract the attention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Few of them have been stabled for weeks and weeks; none are ever pro-perly groomed. The nags are illy-fed, kept day and night in the open air, without litter and without a particle of covering. One and all are fit objects for the knacker's yard.

which obtains in the Commissariat Department is based on rules and regulations dating back to the time of Louis XIV. However much it may have fitted the requirements of that period, it is lit-tic in keeping with the exigencies of modern warfare. During the Italian campaign, the French commissariat. I am told, worked admirably, and, moreover, during the Crimean war, the British army was greatly indebted to the superior arrangements which obtained in the French camp. Granting that to be the case, it is all the more to be regretted that not a vestige of superbority is now apparent. I may be told that at the present juncture all branches of the military service are more or less demoralized, but I respectfully submit that the objection does not hold good, for the sample reason that throughout the late war I have witnessed nothing else but the same milserable management. compared with the Prussian System.

war I have withessed nothing else but the same miserable management.

COMPARED WITH THE PRUSSIAN SYSTEM.

One of the greatest bunders committed by the French War Department resulted from the erroneous estimates of the capacity of the Prussian commissariat. Prench generals, in measuring operations of the enemy, had taken the mediciency of their own arrangements for a criterion. The superior marching powers generally attributed to the Prussians are based on the excellence of their commissariat. Does any one believe that Frenchmen cannot move with equal celerity? Gertainly they can. But the inferior arrangements of the French commissariat impose on the excellence of their commissariat impose on the commanding officers the imperative necessity of concerting his plans with and basing his tactics on existing arrangements. The movements of a French army is dependent on the miserable one-horse carts, such as described above. The Prussians, on the other hand, are possessed of a well organized to each wagon, the load of which never exceeds 1,600 or 1,800 cwt. The men in charge love their horses, they are well groomed and always kept in excellent condition. The command of a provision column is entrusted to an experienced officer, generally country genitemen, used to the road and familiar with handling of horses. I would almost go so far as to say the whole secret of the success of the Prussians centres in the arrangement of which I have endeavored to give you an outline, and it is surprising to me that the French authorities remain blind to the fact that their system is deplorably deficient. I fear, however, that a French gentleman of equal rank in society as those commanding a Prussian column of supply would look upon the appointment as derogratory or, if he condescended to accept the commission he would-look upon the appointment as derogratory or, if he condescended to accept the commission he would sook upon the restaurant. I went over the whole camp at St. Cloud yesterday, but hardly an officer could be fown as a sinc

Rmong military men. If I aliested to them at length I would mention that I have done so with the view of explaining the dilatory proceedings in the operations against Paris.

Alsathans Beleased From Allegiance to France. All men of Alsatian birth have been dismissed from the regular army, or rather they have the option to return to their homes, since the French government has no claim on them. A few only remain mittheit to their French origin; the larger number by lar prefer to go home and be Prussianized.

Deserting the Capital.

The flight of the Parisians from the ill-fated city still goes on. The exodus has been most extensive among the large numbers of small shopkeepers, who, moreover, form the class least willing to shoulder a musket in defence of the Commune. The ingenuity of people has been put to a severe test as to the mode of effecting an escape from Paris. Varied have been the devices, and the new-spapers are teeming with numerous narratives more or less romanic, and sometimes even trage in nature, Large numbers of men, I am told, have left Paris clothed in the uniform of National Guards. Once outside of the foruffications, rifle and accourtements are thrown away, and the uniform doffed for a sait of clothes or a biouse hidden in the knapsack. The men will then make their way to the nearest village to join their families, who have come thither by rail or otherwise. Women, of course, have no difficulty in obtaining passports, or a latisez-passer. Thousands of honest meaning people have emigrated in that manner. Some of the subterranean road until beyond the limits of the city. To make matters interesting, the people are informed that not a lew lost their way in the underground labyrinth and encountered narrow escapes from being drowned or suffocated. There is no limit to the tragic-comic, but I take that the stories must be received with several grains of allowance. As a rule there really was no difficulty to get away. The straight road has been all along, and remains so sull, the "Chemin de fer du N

would certainly put in a veto in case of interruption in the trafic.

ILL-TREATMENT OF AN AMERICAN.

An American gentleman, resident in Paris for a number of years, left the city by the road leading to Secaux. He was riding in his own carriage and two bonies, and cleared the rebel lines under protection of a laisset passer, but, on reaching the outpost of the Versaliles troops, he was inistaken for a spy. Carriage and horse were seized, and, in spite of all remonstrance, the gentleman was named over to an escort of gendarines, who lost no time to lock him up. I regret to add that the gentleman has been shamefully treated, not only by subordinates, but by no less a person than General Montandon. This individual detailed a captain of gendarines to examine his person; the American was generally put through a course of sprouts not easily to be digested. After a great deal of trouble the captors assented to communicate with the American Minister, who, I need scarcely and, promptly proceeded to obtain the release of the supposed "spy." Mr. Wasnourne personally occupied himself in the matter so soon as the news reached the Legation; but it was an hour after midnight until the release was

nending with the highest staff officer down to the rank and file-all, I say-are heartly disgusted at their prolonged stay in France. If, nevertheless, the course of events should compel the Prussians to make good the threats which have been held out, depend on it, they will resort with great reluctance to extreme measures. It stands to reason that the presence of the Prussians in these provincial cities is alike unpleasant to all concerned, and the consequence is that an immense amount of hypocrisy is practised on both sides. It is not in the nature of a Frenchman to be servile, yet he is compelled at present to observe more than ordinary caution not outwardly to show the haired with which he is inspired.

The Prussian soldier keenly feels the position of the present anomaly; he knows he is only just tolerated; he is aware that the apparent politeness shown to him carries with it nothing genuine. The past few days have brought me again into contact with both officers and men, and I had many opportunities of conversing freely with them. There is but one sentiment, but one desire-namely, that or reaching home; their present position is at best considered as equivocal in the extreme. Meantime we all know that the German forces cannot be removed until the payment of certain instalments of turbed state of Paris removes the possibility of making these payments to a remote period. The Prussians seem to labor under the impression that an active interference on their part would tend to aggravate the position. At least this opinion was expressed to me by many i stelligent officers of rank.

expressed to me by many 1 telligent officers of rank. How the Greman officers express the city of Romen has a garrison of three regiments of miantry, with corresponding corps of artiliery, cavairy, ac.—altogether there may be about ten thousand quartered in the city and its suburbs. Every other city in Normandy has a proportionate number, extending as far as Dieppe. The only recreation afforhed to the officers tending to enliven the duliness of garrison iffs seems a trip across the Channel. The Prussian authorities willingly grant leave of absence and the processory facility.

enliven the dulness of garrison life seems a trip across the Channel. The Prassian authorities whingly grant leave of absence and the necessary facilities to all the officers. They go to England in batches of four or six, and endeavor to see all that can be seen within the space of a lew days. I am, of course, unable to form a judgment as to the REAL OBJECT OF THESE VISITS.

The first impulse is naturally that of seeking pleasure or recreation. The close proximity of the British shores to their present garrison and the comparative smallness of the cost of a trip is the next inducement. Moreover, the trip to London compensates somewhat the loss of opportunity which a ramtle through Paris would afford. Nevertheless, if signiseeing proves the primary object of these visits it is quite certain that the Prussian officers possess sufficient latelligence to combine advantageously pleasure with business. The fruit of these visits is not lost to him or to his country. I am fully persuaded that the idea of an invasion on the part of Prussia is received by most Englishmen with a sucer, and I fear my mentioning the matter will draw down a volley of contempt. I would, however, fail in doing my duty as a correspondent if I omitted to record the fact that the

the Possibility of an invasion is constantly and seriously discussed among Prussian officers. If it has been possible, they argue, to lad British and French troops on the shores of the Crimea and to conduct successfully operations against one of the greatest strongholds for many months and under adverse circumstances, way should not Prussia be able to effect a landling in England? Prussia will only do so when provoked, to oe sure; but, they and, as to our ability of currying out these plans, there is not a shadow of a doubt. I give this for what it is worth. As far as I am concerned I am fully persuaded that these discussions are not founded on mere idle talk.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST PAID-HEBBE.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST PAIDThe candor which Prussian officers are apt to display when discussing modernts of the war establishes another lact—namely, that they had a narrow escape of being thoroughly whipped by the army operating under General Faidherbe. According to their own showing the Frussians have endured immense sufferings. Nothing but superior generaliship, coupled with endurance and the exaction of discipline, saved this portion of the German army, they had to fight, as it were, the elements; whole detachments were for days and days cut off from all supplies. Requisitions were of no avail, and in many instances the Prussians literally suosisted on

They mad to light, as it were, the clements; whole detachments were for days and days cut of from all supplies. Requisitions were of no avail, and in many instances the Prussians literally subsisted on bread and biscuits found in the knapsacks of French soiders. Nay, at times, the men were reduced to the necessity of overchacing the battle field a second time for the purpose of taking the bread from dead bodies strewn about. Nevertheless, they outwitted the French army at every point. The Prussians are grateful for what they have achieved; but, they say, "Genug des gransatmen spiteis"—"We have no desire to try our strength again. We have had enough; a second time we may not succeed so well; let us go nome to take rest." The only thing to be wondered at in listening to the Prussian narratives is the lack of sagacity on the part of French commanders. Not one seems to have known what was going on and all have seriously overrated the strength of the Prussians.

FASSFORT REGULATIONS

are now again in full vigor. The vexation connected therewith is even greater than at any time previous. Formerly you would produce your passport either on landing at Calais or Boulogue, and the thing was done with. When a gendarme presented himself and gruffly demanded your passport either on landing at Calais or Boulogue, and the thing was done with. When a gendarme presented himself and gruffly demanded your passport either on landing at Calais or Boulogue, and the time was going on an anount of annoyance these passport regulations were apt to put us to, and they seem douoly disagreeable now, especially as the "service" is carried out in a fashion little calculated to satisfy the traveller. I strenueously avoid troubte on occasions like these, but I profess against the manner in which the government of M. Thiers is carrying out the system; out, granding this necessity, I comend that we are, nevertheless, entitled to decent treatment. Few are travelling at this period on pleasure, but the men stailoner at the various juactions seem to

### A FRENCH SOLDIER'S KIT. M. Grimand de Canx has proposed to the Thiers

government the introduction of a new kind of knapsack, half the thickness and double the length of the one now in use in the French army, and which the soldier might wear either on his back or on his breast. This modification offers some advantages even in battle. The man in this case has his knapsack before him; and when the fire of the artillery is slienced he may advance upon the enemy to a distance of 150 yards. Here he lets down the longitudinal biade which is contained in the knapsack so as to make the latter rest upon it, thus making instantancesily akind of breastwork, impenetrable to the builet, and from behind which he may fire, supporting his musket upon it so as to have a sure aim. The enemy's builets will mainly fall on the knapsack, or on a kind of metal shade with which M. Grimaud provides the solder's kepl as a protection for the face. The projectiles will also be averted by the numerous folds of the tent canvas, which hangs like an apron from the bottom of the knapsack. After the battle, whether there be a victory or retreat, a camp has to be pitched. Under the present system the lentes-flow'n far formed, occupying a very small space both in surface and altitude, and only allowing sleeping room to the four men who have contributed their share to the tent. The cooking is done outside with a very precarious and smoky fire, the materials for which are not always at hand, and which cooks the victuals badly and slowly, especially when there is wind or rain. The whiteness of the bivonac. M. Grimaud's plan does away with or greatly diminishes all these inconveniences. If the hait be only momentary the new long knapsacks may in a few minutes be placed in rows, supporting each other, so as to form a shelter for twelve men. If the encampment is to last some time the metal shade will serve the soldiers for digging a fireplace, with its requisite guiters; meanwhile the twelve knapsacks of the squad are place dupright and fixed, while the tent canvas is drawn over them so as to form a complete shelter. The kichen fire is concealed from the enemy; the smoke is less intense and swept away by the draught. M. one now in use in the French army, and which the soldier might wear either on his back or on his

### THE HASBROUCK HOMICIDE.

The Deaf and Dumb Marderer-He Becomes an Elephant in the Hands of the Lawyers— They Want to Educate Him for His Trial for Marder-Judge Hogeboom Went Touch

RONDOUT, May 4, 1871. The case which probably excites more interest i Ulster and adjoining counties just at present is that of Levi Bodine, the colored mute, murderer of Daniel A. Hasbrouck, last winter. 'The excitement attending that horrible occurrence is probably fresh in the minds of your readers, and no doubt the question often arises within their minds, "What will be done with him?"
This is an inquiry which has puzzled many legal minds in this vicinity, and seems yet as deficient of definite and satisfactory solution as ever, as at present the case seems in statu quo shunned by the learned gentlemen of the law, and bothering the heads of all who choose to discuss it.

In order that the readers of the HERALD may be refreshed in their recollections of the affair, permit me to give them a short sketch of the facts.

On the 15th day of February, 1870, Levi Bodine, the colored mute, murdered his master, Daniel A. Hasbrouck, a wealthy farmer, residing in the town of Gardiner, Ulster Co. This mute was born in the county poor house, from whence he was taken when very young by Hasbrouck. His mother was a dear colored woman and his father a white man named Mitchell. Levi has another brother, also a deaf mute, who resided in the same neighborhood with another family. It seems Hashronek never attempted to educate this boy, who grew up an inmate of the family, and early showed a revengeful and mischievous disposition. He was remarkably intelligent, though deaf and dumb, and comprehended signs and gestures much more quickly than persons of sound intellect would spoken words. There was no direct evidence showing that Hasbrouck beat this boy, but there is no doubt that he was often

PUNISHED BY WHIPPING OR OTHERWISE when caught in his mischievous acts, or when he refused to obey his master. Bodine ran away several times, but was each time caught and brought back. He intimated by signs to his fellow laborers that when he grew larger he would take Hasbrouck's

very woe-begone aspect; his eves were discolored and his forehead cut and gashed in three or four

otherwise maltreating her.

"The man is all cut, what happened him?" said the Judge.

Mrs. Ear:—I did it, yer Honor, wid a broomstick. It was in self-defence. I'm bruised all over from the thrashing he gave me. He would ha' killed me if I did not defend myself.

It may be well to state that she looked able to whip two like David.

Magistrate—What do you want done with him? Mrs. Ear!—Well, yer Honor, he is working and making good wages. I have got congestion of the langs myself, and can't lose his support.

Here bavid spoke up suddenly, "I swear to God I will never give you another cent as long as I live. I would go to State Prison or to hell before I would live another day with her. I might as well have been in hell ever since I married her."

As there was no other alternative David was held under \$500 bail to keep the peace. It is said that David is Mrs. Earl's second venture in the marrimonial line, and the first husband, whose name was Backwell, and is still living, ran away from her six years ago.

Mrs. Larches, wife of the proprietor of a lager beer saloon at the corner of Ocean and Myrtle avenues, Jersey City, swallowed a dose of arsenic yes-terday morning and was soon afterward a corpse. She had been laboring under mental derangement for two weeks past and threatened repeatedly to polson serself. Qoroner Wandle was notified.

# PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

The Dollinger Movement in Germany.

Another Pastoral Letter of the Archbishop of Munich to His Clergy and His Flock-His Reply to the Address of the Catholic Citizens-The Dogma of Infallibility and the State—The Ecumenical Council Caricatured—The Movement a Declaration of War Against the Catholic Church-Appeal to the King of Bavaria.

The Archbishop of Munich has issued the following pastoral letter in reply to the address presented by the Roman Catholic cluzens of Munich to the King of Bavaria. The letter is intended to refute the statement that the dogma of infallibility is in contradiction with the constitution of the State, and was read from all the pulpits of Munich. The following is the translation from German:-

foregorius by the grace of God and the holy Apos-toile see Archbishop of Munich, Prelate of the Papal Household and Councillor to his Holiness, to the venerable clergy and all the faithful of the diocese, biessing in the Lord. On the 12th of Apil a circular was issued to the Catholics of Munich, which read as follows:—

Catholics of Munich, which read as follows:—
Prominent Catholics of all classes of society have agreed to meet on April 10 in Munich.
They accordingly assembled, discussed and unanimously adopted an address to the royal government, in which the dangerous consequences of the dogma of infallibility to the since was fully expanded. We are convinced that the views expressed in the address will be shared by all those Catholics of the capits who do not want their duties as curates to condict with their religious conselences.

The address itself takes part for the unfortunate curate, Rendle, of Mering, and for the recent declaration of Dr. von Dellinger. It asserts that the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope in matters of ratin was dangerous to the State and presented insolvable contradictions between the duties of the Catholic and the duties of the citizen. The government is therefore 'requested to prevent by all means the consequences of this dangerous doctrine, to oppose its spreads in the public schools, and to settle the relations between Charch and State upon a legal basis.

The speeches which, according to the reports

Well country in the minimum one of comments of the comment of the such action they adopt principles which will seperate them from the only true Catholic Church. May the All Merciful Father graciously preserve them from it.

Dearest brethren of the diocese! However great our sorrow—and we doubt not your sorrow—is equally deep—still we do not tremble or despair. It is impossible that the voices now directed to the nallowed person of the King will be heard and followed. Trust, dearly beloved brethren with us, that our Sovereign will not encourage attempts of which the necessary consequences will not only lead to the destruction of the Church, but also to that of the State. For he who refuses obedience to God in his Church will also sever his idelity as a subject, as that can only be based on religious principles. Let us trust that his Majesty, our king, as heretofore, will also be in future the fatherly protector of the Chalonic Church in our dear Bavarian land. Trust with us that the rights guaranteed by the Concordat and the Constitution to the Catholic Church in Bavaria will not be infringed upon. Trust with us that the Catholic Church in Bavaria will not be infringed upon. Trust with us that the oppression and persecution which her enemies, by spreading suspicion and distrust, design for her. Trust, also, that the fidelity of our Catholic King to his Cannech will enable you to transmit, complete and undealed, the Catholic heritage which you received from your fathers to your children and children's children. Trust, finally, dearest brethren, in the Lord of the Church, our divine Saviour Jesus Christ, who 'will not hide his light under a bashel.'' Pray that the light of fauth may not go out in our Fatherland, and pray incessantly for all those who are erring and doubting, for the weak and the wavering, that they all 'may be able to withstand in the evil day.' Yes, just in the evil day let us with confidence gather round Him to whom the Lord Himself has directed us, waen, loressenig the evil tines which were to come over his Caurch, He exclaimed to Peter. 'Simon, Simon, behold

Professor Bluntschli's Letter to the Bishop of Mayence-The Rights of the Roman Catholie Church Defined-The Dogma of Infallibility. The speech of M. Baron Ketteler, Bishop of May-

ence, in the Reichsrath, was given in the Berlin correspondence of the HERALD a short time ago. It has called forth the following letter from Professor Bluntschil, the celebrated theologian of Heidelberg. in answer to the remarks of the Bishop, to whom it

in answer to the remarks of the Bishop, to whom it is addressed:—

Sin-You have done me the honor of mentioning and opposine, in the German Heleustag, certain expressions used by me at the Union Society at Ferlin, with respect to the nationess of the Stato over the German Protessant Churches, although my words must have reached you in a very incorrect form. Ton call my views a sep back wards, and you represent the season of the Stato of the Stato over the German Protessant Churches, although my words may leave the research of the place and the season of the German empire to establish a religious peace in Germany, and also in believing the state of the political tasks of the German empire to establish a religious peace in Germany, and also in believing the state of the German empire was rejected, for such a step would only have sumulated religious content on.

Searcely any difference of opinion still exists among the various political parties with respect to the fundamental rights of liberty of the uress, of association, of religion and of worship, when they are considered as abstract principles, although many of us flast it

purposes and increase their power by doing so, and entirely disregard then when they are directed against the power of the clergy.

The chief purpose of your motion was the independence of the Church, and on this point, doubtiess, we differ most widely. You are wrong in acquising me of favoring the control of the State over religious matters, but still less de I favor the government of the State by the Church. I have always, in theory, and as far as my opportunities extended, in practice, encleavored to solve the dangerous union of religion and politica, and done what I could to facilitate a separation of political and eccleaisstical affairs. But the independence which I, too, desire the Church to possess is only relative, not absolute. It signifies, first of all, treedom of conselence and of religious association from the pressure of the State, but in subjection to the temporal laws which the State alone has a right to enact and enforce. In your opinion, on the other hand, and in that of your party, the freedom of the Church signifies, as far as I can see, the rule of the clergy over the laity, the rule of the over the State,

In the meeting of the society Union, to which you have referred, the general relations of Church and hatse were set discussed; the principal subject was a question connected with the constitution of the Protestant curches. The German Productation Verein aims at bringing about a reform of the Protestant State churches of Germany, and their organic union into one German Church; on the basis of the partial advocate the absolute power of the State over the Church approach in the Protestant State churches of Germany, and their organic union into one German Church; on the basis of the partial advocate the absolute power of the State over the Church and cavocate the absolute power of the State over the Church appear and it follows, I think, that none of us could or would advocate the absolute power of the State over the Church. The ceichraled saying of the seventeenth century, squa sed that the

George B. Carbon Charles S. Green entered s. m. Rosa Golddust.
J. Freeman entered blk. m. Lady Weller (formest)
Lasy Wheeler).

# THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY LEASE.

It was expected that a meeting of directors of the Camden and Amboy and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad companies would be held at Trenton yes-terday to discuss the terms of the lease of the road of the former by the latter company. The meeting, however, did not take place, and it has been arranged that the quest-on will come up for discussion at the yearly meeting next Wednesday. Many stockholders are opposed to the transfer; but the lease is inevitable, as Cauden and Amboy is longer exists as a monopoly. Active competitors are springing up, and safety can only be found in consolidation.

A Woman Mons a Liquon Shop.—At Lima, N. Y.
hast week, Mrs. Lockington, a woman of extraordinary physical power, paid a visit to a low saloon of
that place, where card playing and drinking were
being carried on. After rescuing her son, and administering to him, with no gentle hand, proper and
parental panishment, she directed her energies
to demolishing the contents of the rum shop by overturning the table, breaking bottles, glasses, furniturne, &c., into pieces. The proprietor escaped from
her fury and watched the "general dissolution" of
his things through the window. She came out into
the streets in a short time, and, scattering a pack of
cards among the crowd, said, "Hore's your gambling house." She should be immediately appointed
politowoman.